The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,723. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DENNIS.—February 9th, at Rajkote, the wife of Major J. H. B. Dennis, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

NICOL.—February 16th, at Kurrachee, the wife of William Nicol, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

INGLIS.—At Calcutta, on the 15th February, the wife of J. W. Inglis, Esq., Civil Engineer, Lucknow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PEACOCK—LEWIS.—At the Cathedral, on the 15th February, by the Revd. H. Moule, Frederick Barnes Peacock, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Christian, eldest daughter of Frederick Lewis, Esq.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(With immediate Despatch.)

THE fine new A 1. Ship FOREST RIGHTS, 1154 Tons, James Bett Thomson, Commander, has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *Forest Rights*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. 1. per Register, G. M. Lyell, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. Livesay,
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

THE magnificent Frigate-built Ship COLEROON, 841 Tons, A. 1, for 13 years, Alexr. Duncan, Commander, is nearly loaded and will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail 10th March.*)

THE Liverpool and Australian Black Ball Liner of Packet Ship "GOLDEN DREAM," has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers. For passage apply to Captain Brown on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail in March.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. Goodall, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For Rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class fast sailing French Ship BAILLY DE SUFFREN, 537 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Captain and Owners.
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (130 H. P.) Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

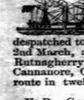
STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COROMIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Morrison, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cananore and Calicut, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypoore by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanVullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cananoore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ ... at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ ... at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ ... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ ... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ ... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ ... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday	26th Feb.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	1st March.	TELEGRAPH ... at 1 P. M.
Friday	4th ,,	MAHARAJ ... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH ... at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	MAHARAJ ... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH ... at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH ... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	26th Feb	TELEGRAPH ... at 3 P. M.
Tuesday	1st March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 3 P. M.
Friday	4th ,,	TELEGRAPH ... at 9 A. M.
Tuesday	8th ,,	MAHARAJ ... at 1 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	TELEGRAPH ... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	15th ,,	MAHARAJ ... at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th ,,	TELEGRAPH ... at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7*s* per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10*s*.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE to Consignees of Cargo per S. S. "BEHAR."—As the *Behar* must start for China on 29th instant, consignees are requested to send for the inward cargo forthwith.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Caroline Agnes*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch their boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed by the Captains at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Caroline Agnes*.
Bombay, 18th February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. T. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufactories in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against, the Estate of the late Surgeon JOHN THOM SANDERSON, M.D., Staff Surgeon at Kurrachee, will be pleased to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 25th MARCH 1864, after which date no claim will be attended to.

ALEX. CARNEGY, Major,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Kurrachee, 17th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums exceeding Rupees Ten Thousand deposited with the Bank for Four months fixed.

Bombay, 15th February 1864.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent.

RS. 400 REWARD.—LOST in Nesbit Lane, on Thursday evening last, two Government CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 1,000 each, Nos. 13399 and 14437. Any one who gives information which may lead to their recovery, to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, will receive the above reward.

Bombay, 20th February 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY. (Limited.)—NOTICE.—The Share Certificates of the Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the First Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for them.

It is requested that those persons who have not yet signed the Articles of Association of the Company, do call at the Company's Office for that purpose without further delay.

LECKIE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required:

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (21) twenty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. TYNDALE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—With reference to the Advertisement dated the 29th January last, calling a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company on the 29th instant, it is hereby notified, that the Meeting has been deferred to FRIDAY, the 4th March 1864, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. (less Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બૅમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બૅન્કીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ)

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at a meeting held on the 1st instant, the Shareholders are required to pay a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on or before the 25th February, instant, at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 9, Church Street, Fort, till 4 P. M., after which date Interest will be charged on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st of February 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forjett, Esquire, Seconded by Limjee Maneckjee, Esquire, and carried unanimously:—

"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."

Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

NOTICE.—GOVERNMENT FIREWOOD DEPOT.—All persons resident in Bombay desirous of obtaining more than nine Candies (Six Cart loads) of Wood are requested to register their applications before the 25th instant.

2nd.—The charge for Wood delivered is Rs. 10 per Cart load of 1½ Candies.

3rd.—All applications should be addressed to Mr. W. Lillas, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Post Office, Bombay.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

For Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tanna.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 12th February 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in the Bombay Dock-yard, a quantity for new Marine Stores consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, Copper Bolts, Bunting of Colours, Copper Sheathing, Iron of Sorts and Sizes, Chain Cable, Nails, Iron and Copper, Paint Europe of different description, Iron Plate of various sizes, Books, Nautical instruments, Clocks &c.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within 7 days after the sale.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock-yard.

GEO. THO. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1864.

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace, will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 29th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to take into consideration

A letter from Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Michael H. Scott, T. F. Grey, George Scott, and A. H. Curtis, Esqrs., Justices of the Peace, requesting me to summon a Meeting of Her Magisty's Justices of the Peace at 3 o'clock P.M., on Monday the 29th February 1864, to consider the following proposition, which will be brought forward by Mr. George Scott.

"That a Committee of Justices be appointed to enquire into and report on the nature of the Town Duties levied under the Provisions of Act 25 of 1858, Section XXII., and Schedule annexed to the said Act, with a view to ascertaining by what means articles of food and consumption may without injury to the Municipal Fund be relieved from the Town Duties now levied thereon."

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 22nd February 1864.

HIGH COURT.

(Late Supreme Court File.)

EQUITY SIDE.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet & others *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

Jewajee Manockjee & others.....*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this Suit bearing date 18th April 1863, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., will be sold in the Court House the Land and Premises hereunder described, subject to certain conditions of sale which have been approved by the Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, copy of the conditions of sale and further information may be obtained of Messrs. KEIR and RAMSDEN, Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Dwelling-house of two Compartments and a Chawl of seven Rooms standing thereon, situate in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 52 feet in breadth and 85 feet in length and bounded as follows:—on the East by the house of Cowasjee Hormujee Dordjee Bode, on the West by the Public Road called Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, on the North by the house of the late Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, and on the South by the Public Road leading to the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75 and 76.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with a Messuage and Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Bazar Gate Street, on the West by the house of Cowjee Banajee Battlewalla, on the North by the house of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the South by the house of Javerchund Atmaram, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 566, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of Boundary Land or Ground, with the Dwelling-house of two Compartments situate in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 76 feet in length, and 36 feet in breadth, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the house of Pallonjee Merwanjee Shroff, on the West by the Public Road of Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, on the North by the house of Cawasjee Nowrojee Tatlack, and on the South by the House of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, the Lot 1 above described, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 74.—Dated this 3rd day of Feb. 1864.

G. J. TAYLOR, Master in Equity.

Now ready.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees; to ditto, unmounted, 55 Rupees. An Autographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to Mr. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.

Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had for inspection.—Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Beejapore, Mahabileshwar, Poona, Sattara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the three Presidencies.

Terms of Subscription (including Postage.)

Per quarter in advance.....Rs. 5
Year 16

Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Editor "Indian Military Gazette," *Alliance Press*, Bombay, from whom information concerning rates of Advertisement, &c., can be obtained.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes as in the model, will obviate the serious objections* which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather. The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin without its objections. It separates the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have a Macarthy Gins with Leather Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10
Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hindu ditto, 2 Rupees.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Reading do.	,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Tent do.	,, Hand do.
,, Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Breath. Pure Acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years.

W. J. NEWMAN,
Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can, our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."—*United service Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.)

FOR SALE.

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Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

DWYER & Co. have now to hand ex *Saulac*, from Hongkong, another lot of real Camphorwood Chests of Drawers of sizes, some with writing desk and innumerable pigeon holes and drawers for papers, &c. Trunks of real Camphorwood in sets of four, (sold singly also) of sizes; Paper Boxes; Work ditto; Writing Desks; Trays; &c.
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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer Malta, will be closed in Bombay on MONDAY, the 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packet for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Bentor*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Sind, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

NOTICE.

The dates of departure of the P. and O. Company's mail steamers during the present month for Suez will be the 14th and 29th of each month at 10 A.M., except in the monsoon months when they will start on the 9th and 24th, commencing from the last mail in May to the first mail in September, both mails inclusive.
The mail steamers for China will as heretofore leave Bombay on the 14th and 29th throughout the year at 9 A.M.

CALENDAR.—FEB.—MAR., 1864.

Last Quarter, Tuesday	1st.....	6h.	3m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday	8th	8h.	50m. A. M.
First Quarter, Tuesday	15th	10h.	59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday	23rd....	10h.	46m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday	31st....	3h.	11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	25	Venus rises at 4.16.	6 24	6 3	0 22 0 37	
Fri.	26	Venus sets at 3½.	26. 6 25	6 3	0 53 1 8	
Sat.	27	Mercury rises at 5.1.	6 22	6 4	1 24 1 41	
Sun.	28	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 22	6 4	1 54 2 13	
Mon.	29	St. Ronain.	6 21	6 4	2 38 3 1	
Tues.	1	St. David.	6 20	6 4	3 26 3 55	
Wed.	2	St. Chard., Bp.	6 20	6 5	4 30 5 14	

Thur. 25 Venus rises at 4.16. 6 24 6 3 0 22 0 37
Fri. 26 Venus sets at 3½. 26. 6 25 6 3 0 53 1 8
Sat. 27 Mercury rises at 5.1. 6 22 6 4 1 24 1 41
Sun. 28 3rd Sunday in Lent. 6 22 6 4 1 54 2 13
Mon. 29 St. Ronain. 6 21 6 4 2 38 3 1
Tues. 1 St. David. 6 20 6 4 3 26 3 55
Wed. 2 St. Chard., Bp. 6 20 6 5 4 30 5 14

Days. Dates. Sundays, Festivals, &c. Sun rises. Sun Sets. High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn Even Evening Gun-fire.

29th February 1864. Time—7h. 38m. 50s. 7

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 16
AGRA	Feb. 18	LAHORE	Feb. 13
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 19	MADRAS	Feb. 19
BANGALORE	Feb. 19	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 16	MEERUT	Feb. 16
CAPE	Dec. 28	OUDH	Feb. 17
CEYLON	Jan. 27	PEGU	Jan. 23
COCHIN	Feb. 13	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 11	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1864.

hat the Bombay Chamber of Com- ot allow itself to be turned aside cussion of the main points of the inus controversy, by the idle efforts members to suggest here and there amendment which is altogether beside the general question. What the Chamber has to decide at present is, not whether there shall be a bridge more or less on such a line, or whether this road shall be so many feet broad and that building so many feet high. All these petty details, with which alone that fidgetty criticism busies itself which is the offspring of self-conceit and of an inordinate desire for notoriety, the Chamber will do wisely to leave for future settlement. Our merchants cannot as a body gain in dignity and influence with the Government, so long as each one of them who pretends to any superiority is more eager, when any subject of public interest is brought forward, to assert his own individuality by advocating some crotchet peculiar to himself, than to judge the case on its merits. The decisions of the Chamber would undoubtedly have much more weight than is attached to them at present, if the spirit of compromise were occasionally admitted into its councils in place of the spirit of rivalry which seems to have broken the Chamber up into almost as many parties or cliques as there are members in it of marked ability and ambition. It is of the utmost importance that the mercantile community of Bombay should give a clear and, if possible, unanimous expression of opinion with regard to the proper site for a railway terminus and its approaches within the limits of the island. The sub-committee of the Chamber, composed of men whose impartiality is beyond suspicion, and who in practical knowledge of this subject stand second to none, show in their very able report that there are three courses open for adoption. The terminus may, as the Government propose, be fixed at Modee Bay, or, as Colonel Rivers has recommended, at the Bazaar Gate, or, as the committee themselves suggest, on the Esplanade opposite the Church Gate. The first of these three courses is certain of immediate rejection by the Chamber, whose members have too much local knowledge to favour a scheme which would throw all the passenger traffic into the narrow and already inconveniently crowded streets of the Fort. The Bazaar Gate terminus would hardly be an improvement on the present Boree Bunder station, which is so far out of the way that three-fifths of the passengers by the G. I. P. Railway even now get out at Byculla. There remains the plan for uniting the two railways on the Flats and having a joint station at Grant Road and a joint terminus between the Fort and Back Bay. To carry out this plan it would be necessary to disuse the present line of railway from Waree Bunder to Boree Bunder. Now, of what real value is this line to the public? As the committee point out, it has already been determined that the whole of the goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway shall be stopped short at Waree Bunder; so that the section of the line thence to the Fort, if it be maintained at all, must be maintained for the sake of the passenger traffic alone, which, as we have said, is so insignificant as hardly to weigh in the balance against the serious objections which exist to keeping up the line. These objections are that the line runs at the level of the streets parallel and close to the shore of the harbour, cutting off communication between the busiest part of the town and the wharves, and causing infinite annoyance and expense to the community by the obstructions which the frequent level crossings present to the free course of trade. It is said that bridges might be substituted for these crossings; but numerous bridges with necessarily steep inclines would be as bad as, if not worse than, level crossings, and would, moreover, cost no inconsiderable sum of money to build. Is then the serious injury done to the trade of the town, against which evil no advantage on the other side can be placed, a sufficient reason for the abandonment of the line? The answer depends on the possibility of finding a more convenient approach to Bombay for the passenger traffic. Now, it is self-evident that there can be no better site in the whole island for a passenger terminus than that marked out by the Committee of the Chamber. It would be close to the new streets and public offices, within five minutes' drive of the business part of the Fort and of the Apollo Pier, and as near to the native town as either Bazaar Gate or Modee Bay. The Grant Road station, too, would be as convenient as Byculla for residents at Malabar Hill and in the northern parts of the native town. With these advantages would be combined the signal facilities which the junction of the two railways would give to commerce by permitting the merchandize by rail between Colaba and Waree Bunder, to suit the convenience of merchants, of goods brought down by the two railways from all parts of the country. It seems to us that the utmost stretch of ingenuity would be used in vain to find a plausible objection to a plan at once so simple and so eminently fruitful of beneficial results to Bombay.

THE proverbial odiousness of comparisons has, it appears, sufficed to bring to a head the conflict of opinions so long impending upon that vitally important subject of social economy, the punishment of crime. The remission of a sentence of death in the case of one criminal and its commutation in that of another has produced an outburst of indignation on the part of the public, and a loud demand to know on what principle the administration of the criminal law in its last resort is to be conducted. George Townley's respite, we thoroughly agree with the *Saturday Review*, is inexplicable with any theory on which death is to be affixed as the penalty of crime. "Murderers far less guilty," it is most certainly true, "are every year left for execution. . . . His crime was more fiendish, his victim more innocent, his motives more trivial than those of some who are even now waiting for their doom." That his social position is superior to the bulk of the criminal class is precisely the ingredient that was wanting to elicit the bitterest of feeling in the discussion.

We have long expected some such excitement on the question of capital punishment. It has been evident for years, we imagine, to all who have given the subject their attention, that public opinion in its desire to temper the law with mercy would ultimately rebel at the idea of inflicting the highest penalty known to the law, no matter what the provocation. The infamous conditions of our jails in former days operated no doubt as a spur to the exertions of those who, like Charles Reade, have pleaded for men who by having forfeited their social *status* could no longer plead for themselves; and society has imagined, on the strength of the assurances of the philanthropists, that it has itself only to reproach for the existence of a criminal class. Professional philanthropy we cannot help thinking has in this respect much to answer for, as having positively raised the criminal to a position in which he excites infinitely more interest than his more commonplace, but industrious, neighbour. In another direction there is a great rock in the way of those who would show undue mildness to the convicted felon. The age is one of economy, and is little likely to stand for any length of time an expensive indulgence of what is after all only a graceful sentiment. The jail system of the present day is costly in the extreme, and day by day doubts rise in greater force on the question of how far it is desirable to put men who have forfeited their claims to our goodwill in a better condition than that occupied by their fellows who have not rendered themselves amenable to the law. After a long period of sacrificing to John Howard and Mrs. Fry, we begin to hear growls at the system which has produced "the pampered criminal." It is obvious that criminals in prison are the worst species of the unproductive class.

The public mind is upon the whole hardly, we think, in a wholesome state as regards this question; and we must remember in deciding the question the fact, which we trust we are not making too much of, that "Never too late to Mend" is still one of the popular novels of the day, and that Tom Taylor's "Ticket-of-Leave Man" has proved the most lucrative piece one of our best patronized theatres has produced for years. Add to this the sentiments of a class to whom Dick Turpin and Macheath are heroes, and we shall see that the odds against a strict exercise of justice are by no means small. Apologies for crime—more especially for the highest of all crimes—abound in the daily press from the hour of the offender's arrest, and theories of insanity equally absurd with that propounded in George Townley's case—where it was proposed to trace *hereditary* insanity through the prisoner's grandfather's sister—readily find supporters among the maudlin advocates for guilt. Our very vocabulary is undergoing a metamorphosis to accommodate our language to the change of thought, and "Kleptomania" comes to represent an interesting and occasional phase of common humanity almost as accidental and irresistible as the influenza or the gout. We believe it is now generally felt that this state of feeling is unnatural and unsound: we believe the occurrence we have mentioned will put a bar before the exercise of mercy, in any except very extreme cases, for years to come. In saying this we are far from upholding that, simply because the system is and ought not in its essence to be altered, the mode in which it is carried out is not susceptible of great amendment. In the first place our executions are the most slovenly of our—always slovenly—ceremonials. The natural horror in decent natures of witnessing the agony of death leaves the gallows to be frequented only by the vilest of the vile; and on these, we may truly say, the awful spectacle serves only to stamp more indelibly than before the impress of brutality.

That public executions deter the public from the commission of murder we think a prince of fallacies. Instances may no doubt be alleged, in which men of evil passions have been shocked at the sight of an execution; but we strongly suspect not one man in one hundred, who comes within the reach of the criminal law as a homicide, has ever witnessed the final moments of a murderer on the scaffold. The fearful tragedy enacted beneath the gallows tree at Chester is far more likely, in the case of the rabble, to create hatred of the law by engendering pity for its victim, than to enforce the idea that life is a very sacred thing. Nor is this the only respect in which the practice of making a show of a dying malefactor appears to us a great mistake. Our mode of taking life is at once undignified and uncertain. Our readers may recall a dozen instances of struggles for life of the most awful description, owing to some malarrangement of the mechanism of death.

The hitches that almost invariably occur in the grim spectacle might, well indeed suggest the propriety of substituting some other method for the hanging to which we have hitherto so pertinaciously adhered. In France the *guillotine*, in Spain the *garotte*, in Germany the sword invest the executioner for the performance of his terrible work with an instrument that at least possesses the element of certainty. It may be questioned whether those who habitually frequent the scene of an execution are open to impressions of solemnity, but we can scarcely conceive an object more difficult to invest with dignity than the gibbeted swinging figure of what has just ceased to be a man.

Nor is the effect of the public gaze in any respect beneficial to the wretched being who meets it with the consciousness that he has but a few seconds more to live. In some cases, as in Manning's, the culprit is prostrated at the execrations of the howling raging multitude below: in others, more especially the most ignorant of those condemned to die, the tendency to face it out with bravado overcomes all the salutary lessons of the prison chaplain, and the man dies hardened, or as his friends say, "game." How little influence the near approach of death has on some men we have instanced in the case of Rush, who uttered a pleasantry at the weather as he emerged on to the platform of Norwich gaol and faced the multitude who had come to see him die: "I shall catch my death of cold I am afraid," he said chuckling to the Governor, "coming out without my hat in this nasty rain." Publicity gives no additional terrors to the multitude, nor is it accompanied with any salutary effect on the man whose life is forfeit to the law.

In future we say we believe the penalty of death will be rigorously exacted wherever Judge and Jury have combined to designate the convict is guilty of the heinous crime of murder. For years every exercise of the Royal prerogative has been rigorously criticised by both parties to the controversy on punishment by death, by those who insist on capital punishment being retained as the only safeguard for our lives, and by those who desire to record a precedent which should render it the height of inconsistency in the Home Secretary ever to hang any one hereafter. Our readers may remember the extraordinary amount of profligacy and vice that united in the convict Celestina Summers. So dark indeed was the dye of that guilty soul, that it was commonly said on her reprieve that henceforward it was the intention of the Home Secretary virtually to abolish female executions, and indeed it seems difficult to say with what reason he can now sign the death warrant of any woman. It is the object of both of the parties we have mentioned to show that a discretionary exercise of the prerogative is impossible, and that any interference must be guided by accident or caprice. The transfer of the prerogative from the person of the Sovereign to that of the Secretary of State for the Home Department is the necessary consequence of responsible Parliamentary government; but it must, as one of our contemporaries very justly observes, be guarded from the objection on account of which the transfer was effected. "If it be inexpedient," argues the *Morning Post*, "that the Sovereign should be exposed to the undue influence of personal supplication lest pity should haply abrogate the functions of justice, it becomes manifest that so delicate a duty should be studiously preserved from being perverted by the peculiar prejudices—the especial idiosyncrasies—let us say even the whims and crotchets of successive Secretaries of State." So far we cordially agree with our contemporary, but we profess ourselves unable to follow him to his conclusion, which seems monstrously like confusing a use and an abuse—to wit, that "the public is unmistakeably of opinion that the Home Secretary, whoever he may be, is incompetent to act as the final dispensator of criminal law."

On what principle our capital executions for the future are to rest, we must leave to the wisdom of the Home Legislature now in session, the attention of which has doubtless, as we write, been forcibly directed to the point; but we trust we shall never see the day when society will solemnly renounce the power of removing from the number of its members the man who has deliberately compassed the death of his fellow-man.

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of three several contributions from anonymous donors of Rs. 25, Rs. 25, and Rs. 15, in all Rs. 65, in aid of the fund for helping the Catholic Orphanage to pay the additional rent exacted by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

WE hear it rumoured that the promoters of the Joint Stock Company for reclaiming a portion of Back Bay have determined to abandon their enterprize, in consequence of the public opposition it has encountered. We are ourselves so sceptical of the advantages of reclaiming Back Bay that we shall not be very deeply grieved if it turn out that this rumour is correct. But to those who are likely to taunt us with having prevented the completion of a "great public work" which was to do wonders for Bombay—we would say that it is, in our eyes, as great a political crime to attempt to make a arrangement for carrying out this public work which violate the principles of free and equal Government, as it would be for him to undertake the reclamation of Back Bay by means of forced labour. It is better that the work should not be done than that the liberty of the subject should suffer or the good faith of the Government be exposed to suspicion,

THE subscribers to a testimonial to Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett are to meet to-day to decree a statue to their hero. An enterprizing sculptor who should come to Bombay just now would be richly rewarded for his venture. There are half a dozen other testimonials under weigh, and it is not without a feeling of gratified pride that we have noticed the very judicious suggestion of a native contemporary to raise a statue in honour of the Editor of this paper. This is only one proof the more that real talent is sure in the long run to be justly appreciated, and that it is impossible for the most modest of men always to hide his light under a bushel. Our friends and admirers will not, we trust, be offended, if we decline the intended honour. We would rather commit to posterity the duty of raising the inevitable statue to our memory: if testimonials are to be given us in our life-time, we decidedly prefer the hard cash, which should not be less than a lac of rupees at the very least. Give us that, and we cheerfully leave to the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett all the satisfaction to be got from

The labour of an age in piled stones.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Vinayekrao Jugonnath has declined to accept the bust of himself which it was proposed to present to him. Mr. Vinayekrao may be assured that the example he has thus set of modesty and good sense will do more than a hundred testimonials to raise him in the estimation of all men whose good opinion is worth having.

SOME little time ago (says the *Madras Athenæum*) we published and commented on the very liberal terms granted by Government to the Indian Tramway Company. We now learn that some doubt has arisen, as to whether the wording of those terms did not to a certain extent commit the State to engagements of a more costly description than it was purposed to contract. The words of that portion of the agreement which binds Government to provide a suitable and substantial substratum, viz., earthwork, bridges, viaducts, and ballast requisite for a permanent railroad," are, we believe, those which have chiefly raised objection, as seeming to involve responsibility for the construction of very costly roads—such as will be every way suitable for locomotive engines—instead of the cheaper lines for tramways suited to local necessities, which were originally contemplated. It is understood that modifications of the liability of the State on this score will be introduced, and that provisions are further likely to be insisted on, binding the Tramway Company down to time of completion and working of their lines, giving Government some right of control over the rates of traffic for passengers and goods, with a view to the protection of the public."

THE *Englishman* has received copies of the correspondence and papers on the question which has arisen between the bench of judges and Mr. Money, the barrister. "Mr. Justice Norman informs Mr. Money that if he will make a disclaimer in court of any intention to insult the court or disobey its orders, the judges would be satisfied. He believes that if he make that statement the judges would express their regret at the consequences which resulted from his misapprehension of the fact that the order given was the order of the court. Mr. Money, in reply, says, under the advice of a bar meeting of the 4th of January, that he is authorized to accept the suggestion made by Mr. Justice Norman, with some unavoidable modifications. He is not only willing, but anxious, to disclaim any intention to insult the court or disobey orders; but since Justices Kemp and Campbell publicly turned him out of their court, it would be disrespectful on his part and altogether improper for him again to present himself there unless the judges in open court sent for him. And here the matter appears to rest in the meantime."

SOME months ago (according to the same journal) the *Friend of India* published an article commenting severely on Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, which annoyed him very much. "He complained of this to the Viceroy and asked for some redress. The Governor-General replied that he need give himself no trouble on the subject, and that he had better take no notice of the vague assertions and injurious rumours circulated by the *Friend of India*. Sir Jung Bahadoor was not satisfied with this, but again applied to the Resident at Nepal that some more marked notice be taken of the malicious and false assertions of that journal. The question is under the consideration of Government."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Steamer *India* from Calcutta and Northern Ports anchored.

MADRAS, 24TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Carnatic* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Golden Fleece* from Calcutta anchored.

PONDICHERRY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 24TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Calcutta.

LIGHT-HOUSES FOR BOMBAY.

THE approaching south-west monsoon recals to mind the fact that for some years past a great stir has been made regarding the lighting of the entrance to the harbour of Bombay. Beyond a good deal of minuting and references made, first to one party and then to another, nothing towards the furtherance of this important object has, however, been in reality accomplished. We are within three months of another monsoon, may again, and very likely will, witness the destruction of two or three vessels, and it reflects but little credit on the Government that as yet no positive action has been taken in the matter.

So far back as June 1860, we find Captain Barker, the present Master Attendant, addressing Mr. Spooner, the then Commissioner of Customs on the subject. A period of two years elapsed before any notice was taken of that communication, and it was not till the 14th of July, 1862, Government requested the Chamber of Commerce to give an opinion on Captain Barker's propositions, which were in substance: a light-house on the extreme edge of the south west prong, elevated 150 feet above high water mark, so as to be visible from a ship's deck in clear weather 18 or 20 miles; a loftier flag staff on Malabar Point; the erection of a light-house on Kenery Island 80 feet above the summit, or 180 feet above the level of the sea, to show a fixed bright light, visible in ordinary weather 20 to 22 miles from the deck of a ship; and a light of the second or third class on the Sunken Rock, visible five or six miles.

Subsequently, Captain Barker divided his plan into three distinct propositions, and circulated them among the officers of the late Indian Navy and mercantile marine for an expression of opinion. . Proposition I. was to this effect:

It is proposed to erect a Light House on Kenery Island. The Tower to be four sided to distinguish it more readily from the Light House Tower on Colaba (which is round), to be painted in alternate Red and White Bands 10 feet wide each. The platform on which the Lantern is fixed to be 80 feet above the summit of the Island, or about 180 feet above the sea, so as to be visible from a Ship's Deck in ordinary clear weather 20 to 22 miles. The Light to be a fixed Red Light of the 1st Class, so that it may not be mistaken for any proposed Light to be erected on the extremity of the S. W. Prong, viz., a Bright Revolving Light.

To this proposition an almost unanimous affirmative reply came; the Indian Navy and P. and O. Company's Commanders, men having a thorough practical knowledge of the subject, and whose opinions are of more worth than that of any number of Committees, being particularly strong in its favour. The only difference of opinion that existed at all was as to the shape of the tower on Kenery and the colour of the light. Proposition No. II. was as follows:—

"The Light House at Colaba is at present some 2½ miles within the dangers it is intended to guard against, viz., the Prongs; it is so shut in with the surrounding buildings that it is not easily discerned during day time.

It is therefore proposed to erect a Light House on the extreme of the S. W. Prong, where it dries at Low Water Spring Tides, or as near thereto as practicable, or about 1½ miles from the present Light House.

The whole space between the proposed site for the new Light House and the present Light House to be reclaimed for the purpose of erecting dwelling places for the Pilots and Boats' Crews: these should be in the immediate vicinity of the new Light House and such other purposes as may be required by Government for the erection of Defensive Works, in connection with the present Harbour Defences, and that a small Bason be formed to shelter the Pilot Boats when unemployed.

The Platform from which the light is to be displayed to be at an elevation of 150 feet above Low Water mark.

The Tower to be round and painted white from base to summit.

The light to be a bright revolving light of the 1st class (or the present light would answer)."

With one or two dissentients, testimony equally strong was expressed on this point. Regarding Captain Barker's proposition supposing that the Light-houses mentioned in Nos. 1 and 2 are erected, shall the Outer Light Vessel still be continued in her present position, or be removed to the position of the Inner Light Vessel, and the latter removed altogether; or shall they both be retained? A good deal of conflicting testimony was adduced, and opinions were pretty equally divided as to the desirability or otherwise of keeping the lightships where they are. If Captain Barker's suggestion to erect a bright fixed light on the Sunken Rock were adopted, it seems to us that both light vessels might then be removed.

In the face of all this it does seem astounding that Government should have done nothing towards the practical remedy of what is acknowledged by all practical men to be a crying evil; one indeed which has led to the destruction of hundreds of thousand pounds worth of property, and the loss of many lives.

On the 25th day of October 1862, a commission was appointed by Government, "to consider and report on the lighting of the Bombay Harbour, and to suggest any improvement in the beacons and buoys which mark the dangers thereof."

From the tenor of the Government resolution, "on the reports of the commission," issued on the 15th day of May following, it is apparent that these reports were not concurred in by all the members of the commission, allusion being made to the opinion of the majority.

However, one important point was gained, viz., the sanction for the construction of light-houses on Kenery. Thus, at all events, it was hoped the southern entrance to the port would at last be definitely. Nine months have elapsed, and yet apparently no step has been taken to carry into practical effect the Government sanction!

Alluding to the removal of the Colabah light-house to the Prongs, Para 6. of the Government resolution runs thus:—

"The arguments show that the Prongs would be the better position irrespectively of expense. The expense may be greater than the amount of improvement would warrant, but it is worth while to know what that expense would be. Captain Barker should place himself in communication with the Engineer of Harbour Defences, and learn what might be the probable expense of the measure."

It is evident from the above, that Government did not oppose the removal of the Colabah light, but considered it worth while to know whether the expense incurred would warrant the improvement. Nine months appears a long time to arrive at a conclusion on this point, no result having been made known as yet, we can only take it for granted that a conclusion as to what the expense would be has not been arrived at.

The *Nautical Magazine* contains monthly notices of "Lights recently established." That for the month of January of this year contains a list of no less than *sixteen* erected between the 2nd of November 1863 and 1st February 1864, principally on the coasts of Spain, varying as to elevation from 34 to 725 feet, and as to the range at which they are visible, from 8 to 24 miles. This latter dependent on the nature of the light exhibited, and not on elevation.

Such being the facts as to what is being done elsewhere; to what can we attribute the apparent indifference of all parties here, on this important subject? Is it necessary that the fearful sacrifice of human life, consequent on the wrecks of the *Castlereagh* and *Benbinck* on the S. W. Prong in 1840, or of the *Judal Barry* and *Julia* on Kenery in 1856. Is it necessary, it is repeated, that similar sacrifices should again be enacted to arouse us from our lethargy! God forbid!

To come still nearer our own time, have we forgotten the wreck of the *Natalie* in Back Bay in July 1859, on which occasion three lives were lost, as it were at our very doors! or the wreck of the *James Pilkington*, about 20 miles North of Bombay in June 1862, when two lives were lost?

If the above statements are not sufficient to rouse us from our indifference and lethargy, probably the following list of shipwrecks of late years at or near to the entrance of the port may; and by pointing out the locality where each ship was wrecked, not only show where the present system is inefficient, but suggest the only efficient remedy, viz., the establishment of a light-house on Kenery, and removing the Colabah light to the end of the Prong, supported as these suggestions are by a very large majority of nautical men acquainted with the requirements of the port.

June 1856.—*Judal Barry* and *Julia* on Kenery Island.

July 1857.—*Bank of England*, Alibaugh, 6 miles southward of Kenery Island.

July 1858.—*Alice* on Kenery Island.

July 1859.—*Natalie* in Back Bay.

July 1860.—*Squatsum*, 20 miles south of Kenery Island.

July 1861.—*Louisania* at Alibaugh.

July 1861.—Three pilot boats stranded. Two totally wrecked near Keyim, on the Thull Shore, nine lives lost. These boats were returning to the Harbour, having piloted outward-bound ships to sea.

June 1862.—*James Pilkington*, 20 miles northward of the light-house.

With the exception of the pilot boat, recovered after the monsoon, the whole of the above were totally wrecked while attempting to make the Harbour. From the spot where the *James Pilkington* was wrecked, the light-house on Colabah was completely shut in by Malabar Hill. From that spot to where the light could have been seen clear of Malabar Hill is a distance of five miles due west. Had the light on the end of the prong been so much further seaward, it would have shown clear of all Malabar Hill, long before the vessel struck.

It cannot positively be asserted that the wreck of any of its vessels in the above list would have been averted, had there been a light-house on Kenery, or the Colabah light, instead of its present position, been on the end of the prong. But this can positively be asserted, that the chances of shipwreck would have been considerably lessened, and no doubt in most instances would have been altogether averted by the disposition of the lights at the entrance of the port as recommended by Captain Barker.

With the lights as at present situated one looks forward with dread and horror, as each S. W. monsoon approaches—our season of ship wreck and disasters. How long is this state of things to last? The value of one such ship and cargo, as the *Bank of England*, *Natalie*, or *James Pilkington*, would probably more than cover the cost of the erection of a suitable light-house on Kenery, and of removing the Colabah light to the end of the prong. If to effect the required improvements, the cost equalled the value of all three of the above named ships, with their cargoes—should this be taken into consideration, in comparison with the loss of life with which the wreck of several of these vessels has been attended? and the loss of life that may yet occur.

BOMBAY.

DR. WILSON will deliver a lecture to the Mechanics' Institution (open to the public) this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Town Hall. *Subject*.—"Bombay during the last 200 years."

IT has been brought to our notice that the caves at Elephanta are not in so clean a condition as they ought to be. It is suggested that as the Governor and the Byculla school children are about to pay the caves a visit, the sergeant in charge should give little more attention to them.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this day:—

March.—"Christy Minstrels"	
Overture.—"Nebucco"	Verdi.
Selection (Op).—"Othello"	Rossini.
Valse et Chor (Op).—"Faust"	Gounod.
Quartett & Polacco (Op).—"Puritani"	Bellini.
Quadrille.—"Zurich"	D'Albert.
Galop.—"Antelope"	Farmer.

THE BOMBAY MAGISTRACY.—The *Times of India* learns that Mr. Denton is the likely person to be selected for the newly sanctioned appointment of fourth magistrate of Bombay. This cannot be the case, as there are already four magistrates, or at least will be as soon as Mr. Crawford returns from England, viz., Messrs. Crawford, Oliver, Leeke (who will be confirmed in his appointment) and Brown. This, doubtless, will greatly facilitate the transaction of proceedings in the police offices; and in addition to these four magistrates a fifth one is, we understand, to be selected from the native judicial officers in the Mofussil.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.—On Tuesday last, at the High Court, Appellate Side, Mr. Justice Couch and Mr. Justice Tucker, disposed of the petition presented to the Court on behalf of the rejected candidates at the Vakeeship examination. On their Lordships taking their seats, it was stated that the appointment of the Committee for the examination of Vakeels was always made by the whole of the Judges in Chambers, and that it was not a matter which could come before the Court in the exercise of its judicial functions. No decision could therefore be given by the Court as it was then sitting; but it recommended that if the plucked men felt that they had a just cause of complaint they should bring the matter to the notice of the Court by petition or memorial addressed to the Chief Justice and the other Judges. The matter would then be considered in Chambers; and any relief that the Judges might think proper to afford would be awarded to them. If it was intended to reject their petition or memorial, then it would also be considered in Chambers whether the petitioners or memorialists should be heard in open Court by Counsel. That was a question regarding which no decision could be come to at present before any petition or memorial to the Chief Justice and the other Judges had been presented on the subject.

THE Bachelors' Ball given in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening was not merely the most successful ball of the season of 1864, but the best managed and altogether the pleasantest that Bombay has of late years been able to boast of. All the arrangements from first to last were in excellent taste, and the committee of Bombay owe no small debt of gratitude to the energetic members of the committee, and more particularly the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, whose exertions enabled them to receive their numerous guests with a hospitality not unworthy of the most liberal. The lighting of the ball-room, which is always one of the principal difficulties attending a ball in the Town Hall, was particularly well managed; and, though there were as many as 450 persons present, the temperature was by no means oppressive as usual, nor was the room at any time so crowded as at the Byculla or the Government House Ball. The band, consisting of both the Governor's and the band of H. M.'s 28th Regt., were for their own comfort stationed in a temporary verandah instead of the close balcony above the room—a change which answered admirably. As for the supper and the wines, we say confidently that nothing so good of the kind has been seen at any previous ball in Bombay, and that nothing better could be given even in London. His Excellency the Governor was present during the early part of the evening, and most of the notabilities of Bombay appeared either as guests or subscribers. The dancers separated about half-past two, and all must have taken away with them agreeable memories of the Bachelors' Ball of 1864, together with a hope that it may not be the last of its kind, but may be renewed with if possible increased splendour from year to year.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)—*24th February.*

THE assault case in which two policemen and five Marwarees were charged with assaulting two European sailors was heard this day. The prosecutor Michael Weir (who came out of the hospital to-day for the purpose of giving his evidence,) and the witnesses on his behalf all agreed as to the part the prisoners took in the affair: the policemen, of course, denying the assault, and one of them went so far as to say that he was knocked senseless by the prosecutors at the commencement of the fray and knew nothing further about it. The other said he was informed whilst on his beat that a sailor had seriously injured a policeman, by striking him, and upon going to the place indicated he found a policeman (his fellow prisoner) senseless on the ground, and the two sailors bound and also lying down: he was informed that the passers by had seized, bound and beaten the prisoners; just then the European constables came up. The Marwarees all stated they had closed their shops for the night when the affair took place, and were quietly engaged eating their suppers. As the prisoners wished to call witnesses, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

MORE POLICE VALOUR.—A quiet looking French seaman was placed at the bar charged with having drawn a knife upon two policemen. It appeared from the evidence that the sailor was walking quietly along with his arm when he was stopped by the policemen and questioned, when he drew his knife, at sight of which the policemen ran screeching towards the European constable's quarters who came out and took the man into custody. The sailor said he was walking quietly along with his bundles, when the two sepoys seized him; he did not understand their language or intentions toward himself; he therefore stood off and drew his knife when the men immediately closed. The constable stated that at no time was the sailor sufficiently near to strike them. His Worship warned him against drawing his knife in future, and discharged him.

THE Senior Magistrate was occupied nearly the whole of the day upon another hearing of the Banian riot case, in which are employed three barristers, four European and two native solicitors. The average evidence taken (with the cross-examinations) being that of one witness per day.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)—*Wednesday, 24th Feb.*

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT ON THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Balkrishna Purshotum vs. *Raja Patangcha Patteswng and Vallee, (a woman.)*

This case was first heard on the 13th of last month and again on the 25th, but judgment was reserved till yesterday, when the following most elaborate one was delivered on the case with reference to the question of jurisdiction raised by the defendant's counsel, Mr. Connon:—

The principal questions to be decided in this case are, first, whether the defendant, the Raja of Jowar is an independent sovereign prince: and secondly, if, so, whether he is amenable to the jurisdiction of this court.

It appears that the petty state of Jowar was founded in much the same way as the Mahratta Empire itself was established, namely, by means, in the first instance of successful predatary acts. The territory is a mountainous tract situated below the Sahyadree Range, north-east of Tanna, and its population is composed principally of people of the Kolee caste. Jayal Mookeee, the founder of the state, commenced his career, more than five hundred years ago, by gradually collecting, in the strong country about Jowar, a band of armed followers, who with himself were subsisted by the contributions which they levied on the villages, and from travellers, and by occasional free booting. He was succeeded by his son Vikrumshah, upon whom the Emperor of Delhi (finding him so firmly established in the country over which he had assumed authority) deemed it expedient, by imperial firman, to confer the title of raja. The territory was gradually, but greatly extended by the successive chiefs, and the successful career of conquest was continued until checked and arrested by the forces of the Mahratta Government. Subsequently to the year 1760, the Peishwa assumed the right of interference in the constant

ments, the question still remains to be disposed of whether the defendant is amenable to the jurisdiction of the court as a person who dwelt within such jurisdiction when the cause of action arose, or at the time when the action was instituted. This question, it must be borne in mind, is simply a question of fact, and not a question of law. But the question, although a question of fact, is already settled as I have before intimated, by a fiction of law, which is this, viz., that an independent foreign prince, although corporeally and physically within the jurisdiction of the court, is nevertheless, morally, and in the eye of the law not only domiciled but dwelling in his own country. On this subject, Phillimore, vol 1, p. 364 says :-"The second class of recognised exceptions, which entitle foreigners, who are the subjects of them, to be considered as morally without, though physically within, the territorial limits, relate to foreign sovereigns passing through or temporarily residing in the territory of another state; they are held not to be amenable to the jurisdiction, civil or criminal, of its tribunals. They represent the nation of which they are sovereigns, and being permitted to enter a foreign state are entitled, by International Law, to be considered, both as to their own person and effects, and as to those of their attendants, as being still within their own dominions." So Lord Campbell, C. J., in De Haber *vs.* Queen of Portugal, 17 Q. B. 212, in speaking of a judgment of outlawry against a sovereign prince, says: "Such a proceeding is manifestly inapplicable to a foreign sovereign, who *must be supposed to be* in his own dominions, and, if he were in England, could not be so sued without a breach of the Law of Nations and of our Municipal Law." And again, in Magdalena Steam Navigation Company *vs.* Martin, 2 Ell. and Ell. 111, Lord Campbell, when delivering judgment in an action brought against an ambassador who, *as pro rege*, and whilst acting in that capacity seems to be entitled to the same privileges as the sovereign by whom he is deputed, says: "It does not owe even a temporary allegiance to the sovereign to whom he is accredited, and he is at least as great privileges from suits as the sovereign whom he represents. He is not supposed ever to have been within the territory of the sovereign to whom he is accredited, and if he has done nothing to forfeit or to waive his privilege, he is for all judicial purposes supposed still to be in his own country." Therefore as the law decides, that, in its own contemplation, an independent prince must always be deemed to be within his own dominions, it is incumbent on me, to find, as a fact, that the defendant did not dwell within the jurisdiction of this court, either at the time when the cause of action arose, or at the time when the action was brought.

On the whole, therefore, I come to the conclusion that the defendant Raja Puttungshah Vikrumshah is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the court, and, consequently, that his name must be struck out of the summons.

As to the other defendant, it was decided at the hearing that the action could not be maintained against her, as the goods, for the value of which the plaintiff is suing were supplied to the husband, and not to her exclusive credit; a verdict will therefore be entered in her favor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NESBIT LANE LEVEL CROSSING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is about time that the G. I. P. Railway Company were called upon to make a bridge over the level crossing in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Besides the ordinary traffic of passenger and goods trains, there are now some thirty or forty ballast trains passing daily over that level crossing; so that the gates are scarcely ever open for the road traffic, because they have to be almost always open for the rail traffic.

It is in my way to take Nesbit Lane very often, but waiting half an hour at a time and having to turn back, inclines me now to drive a long way round rather than risk it.

PENCIL.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

(From the Gazette of India.)

(Continued from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

From Major Genl. J. Garvock, Comdg. Field Force, to the Adjt. Genl. of the Army,—(dated Head Quarters, 22nd December 1863.)

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the operations carried on by the troops under my command since I last addressed you, have resulted in the total defeat and complete submission of the enemy.

2. In my letter of the 10th instant, I informed you that I intended to attack on the following morning, according to a plan of which I then gave the details. And in the postscript of that letter, I made you acquainted with the causes which obliged me to abandon that intention; informed you that the "Jirgah," or Council of Elders, of the Bonairwals, had come to our Camp, and been received by the Commissioner

3. They remained with us until the following day, when they took their departure for the purpose of consulting their people, and of determining whether to accept or to reject the proposals made by Major James for establishing a Treaty of Peace. Their final answer was received and communicated to me by the Commissioner on the afternoon of the 14th instant; and as it was of an unsatisfactory nature, I at once determined to move against the enemy early on the following morning.

4. The necessary arrangements were accordingly made. Rations for two days were served out and cooked during the night; and at day-break on the 15th instant, a Force, composed as per margin, of four thousand eight hundred men, unencumbered by tents or baggage was ready to move. Two thousand nine hundred men under Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, were left in Camp for its protection.

Peshawur Mountain Train, 4 Guns.
Hazarah Mountain Train, 4 Guns.
2nd Companies Sappers.
7th Royal Fusiliers.
101st Royal Bengal Fusilier,
4th Goorkha Regiment.
23rd Regiment Pioneers.
32nd Regiment Pioneers.
Corps of Guides.
3rd Punjab Infantry.
3rd Seikh Infantry.
5th Goorkha Regiment.
½ 2nd Battery Royal Artillery, 3 Guns.
4 No. 3 Punjab Battery 2 Guns.
71st Highland Light Infantry.
93rd Highlanders.
14th Regiment Native Infantry.
20th Regiment Native Infantry.
1st Punjab Infantry.
5th Punjab Infantry.

5. The attacking troops are formed into two Columns, under the command, respectively, of Brigadiers Turner and Wild. The first under Brigadier Turner, led the way; and, issuing from our position by the Water Picquet, at once drove in the enemy's outposts from the ridge in its front. Brigadier Wilde followed by the Crag Picquet with the second Column; and the whole Force was shortly formed under cover of the ridge and immediately in front of the enemy's main position.

6. This was of the most formidable kind. Immediately before us, at a distance of some six hundred yards, rose a conical Hill of considerable height. Its sides were rocky, precipitous, and scarped by nature; and its summit, strongly occupied, was strengthened by stone breastworks offering no ordinary obstacle. The ascent of this hill would be a matter of considerable difficulty under any circumstances. Below it, and to its proper left, were a number of temporary huts, strongly protected by artificial defence. Beyond it stretched a narrow ridge terminating in a hill of lesser elevation and then came a small picturesque level backed by a range, and containing the village of Lalloo. On the right of our position was a deep valley, and on the left several steep descending spurs, stretching down into the gorge leading from our Camp to the Valley of Chumla.

7. My arrangements from the attack were soon completed. Covered by the fire of the guns of the Mountain Train, which were admirably served, the whole line of Infantry, throwing its right shoulders forward, with the exception of some Regiments on the extreme left, to which I shall presently refer, advanced on a signal given by myself, in admirable order. The men swarmed up the sides of the Conical Hill; and, having halted for a moment to recover breath under cover of the rocks near its summit, burst over the breast-works, and at once carried the position. Bearing in mind the precipitous nature and extreme difficulty of the ground, and the heavy fire maintained by the enemy, the trifling loss on our side affords the best proof of the coolness and judgment displayed by Officers in command and the steadiness as well as dashing gallantry of the men.

8. The key of the enemy's position being thus in our hands, that excellent and energetic Officer Brigadier Turner, pressed rapidly forward with the greater part of his Column to the Village of Lalloo. It was quickly in his possession and with its large stores of grain, at once destroyed.

9. Meanwhile the enemy had not been idle in other quarters of the field. With a peculiar aptness, for which he has always shown himself remarkable, to turn his knowledge of the country to the best account, and evidently under the impression, from the conflagration at Lalloo, that our Force had pressed on too far leaving its left unguarded, he directed a heavy Column up the spurs leading from the gorge, and vigorously assaulted Brigadier Wilde. But he was met on the crest, and held in check by the Regiments placed there with that especial object by that most valuable and judicious Officer. Apprehensive that the Force opposed to the Brigadier might be overpowering, I had despatched to his support two Companies of the 7th Royal Fusiliers; and while they were in the act of moving towards him, he sent me an urgent request for aid. I then further reinforced him with the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers with the exception of four Companies left at the Crag Picquet Hill and on the ridge beyond it, protecting two guns of the Mountain Train. A forward movement was now made: and the 101st Fusiliers, 3rd Seikhs, and 5th Goorkhas, leaving the rest of the Column in reserve, poured down on the enemy, and drove him with great slaughter headlong down the steep.

10. Simultaneously with this attack on our left, the Camp was lotly assailed by a large body of the enemy. But the Force left to defend it, under that very excellent Officer Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, well discharged its important duty. The enclosed report marked No. 1, with its enclosure, will give the details; and I have therefore only to draw the special attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the distinguished gallantry of Major Keyes and of Lieutenant Unwin. A loss to the enemy of about 80 killed was the result of their vigorous onslaughts.

No. 1.—Report of Lieut. Colonel Vaughan, with enclosure from Major Keyes.

11. All opposition having now ceased, and the enemy being in full retreat in every direction, arrangements were made for bivouacking for the night. Brigadier Turner occupied the ground he had gained in the vicinity of Lalloo; Brigadier Wilde, that between the Camp and the Conical Hill. Not a shot was fired at us during the night.

12. Early on the morning of the 16th instant, having learned that horsemen might possibly succeed in accomplishing the descent from our position, I brought from Camp 400 Sabres of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry and Guide Corps, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Probyn. On their arrival the order was given to move. Brigadier Wilde, whose Column I myself accompanied, passed down by the spurs in his immediate front; the Mountain Train Guns attached to him, and Lieutenant Colonel Probyn's Cavalry descending by a steep path which ran down a hollow on his right. The decent occupied about two hours ground more difficult for mounted men having never before, I believe, been traversed, even in the hills of the Amatola. The various paths were marked with blood evidence of the severe loss suffered by the enemy who had been engaged during the night in carrying off his wounded men.

13. Having reached the level ground below, I observed the enemy in force occupying a spur which ran down from the extremity of the Gurroo Mountain on our left, and stretching very nearly across the entrance of the gorge, barred our advance to the Valley of Chumla. Having carefully examined the position, which was singularly well chosen, and of unusual strength, I determined to attack and turn its right. Having made his dispositions, Brigadier Wilde moved forward accordingly.

14. In the mean time Brigadier Turner had been conducting his descent from Lalloo with great skill and ability. Passing down several ridges, he caused his left Regiment to effectually protect the right of the Column under Brigadier Wilde, which it ultimately joined; his next Corps reached the Valley at the very point where the spur forming the enemy's position, and the end of which I directed it immediately to seize, disappeared in the Gurroo, while the main portion of his Column debauched into the open immediately opposite the town of Umbeyla, where it at once deployed into line. The ground over which he passed was of extraordinary difficulty and scarcely practicable for even the Mountain Train. A Company of Sappers, under Lieutenant Tucker rendered most valuable service.

15. Up to this time the Cavalry had remained concealed behind a projecting spur. I now ordered it to advance. Pressing on at a gallop, these splendid horsemen, under their well known leader, Lieutenant Colonel Probyn, C. B., and V. C., and Captain Hawes, of the Guide Corps, passed round the left of the enemies position now in our possession, and burst into the valley beyond, and halted to the eastward of Umbeyla. The town had been previously abandoned, and was immediately fired. All other property in the Valley has been scrupulously abandoned, and was immediately fired. All other property in the Valley has been scrupulously protected, but Lalloo and Umbeyla well deserved their fate.

16. Brigadier Wilde encountered but little opposition where the most had been expected. The ground in his front was of singular strength, and peculiarly capable of defence, but the enemy seemingly panic struck, effectually turned by Brigadier Turner's column, and by the cavalry, abondoned his position, and almost without firing a shot retreated slowly towards the Pass leading to Bonair

17. Brigadier Turner now received an order from me to advance an endeavour to cut off the enemy retiring to the Pass before Brigadier Wilde. He moved across the Valley by the wide and beautiful order, passed close to the left of the burning town of Umbeyla, and arrived within a few hundred yards of the Pass. Then the enemy probably perceiving his object, furiously attacked sword in hand, the 23rd and 32nd Regiments of Seikh Pioneers, the Corps in advance on his left flank. They were staggered for the moment by the sudden onslaught, but turning quickly on their assailants, almost destroyed them. Near two hundred bodies lay upon the field. Lieutenant Alexander, of the 23rd, was killed, and Captain Chamberlain and Lieutenant Nott, of the 23rd and Major Wheler, and Lieutenant Marsh, of the 32nd, were wounded. During this affair the left flank of the enemy was gallantly and effectually protected by two Companies of the 7th Fusiliers, and by a very judicious, movement of the Cavalry, ordered by Lieutenant Colonel Probyn.

18. Flushed with success, the Pioneer Regiments now pressed forward into the Pass, driving the enemy before them. But the day was far spent, the hostile position was occupied in great force, and I was besides aware that the Government did not desire to invade Bonair. I therefore directed the troops to be withdrawn. Three guns of Captain Griffin's Battery of Royal Artillery had been brought on elephants from the Camp. They were now fully horsed, a novel sight in the Valley of Chumla, and galloping forward, opened a fire of shot and shell. The movement was then effected in echelon of Regiments from the right in admirable order, no molestation whatever being offered by the enemy, who, in immense numbers and in sullen silence, lined the heights above.

19. I may here mention that the force opposed to us on the 15th, and 16th instant is estimated, after careful enquiry and observation, at 15,000 men; many Native reports stating the numbers to have been far larger.

20. Having now endeavoured to give the main features of the two days' operations, I beg to enclose reports from Officers in Command of Brigades, numbered 2, and 3, which will furnish His Excellency with the details. An excellent Sketch by Major Johnstone, of the Revenue Survey Department, is likewise enclosed.

No. 2.—Report of Brigadier Turner C. B.

No. 3.—Report of Brigadier Wilde, C. B.

No. 4.—Sketch.

21. We bivouacked on the night of the 16th instant in the neighbourhood of Umbeyla. Next morning the "Jirgha tendered to the Commissioner their unconditional submission; and the stringent terms imposed upon, and at once acceded to by them, are contained in the accompanying document, marked No. 5. The political results of our success are in some degree shown by the enclosure marked No. 6, to which I would request His Excellency's attention "Mulkah," the fanatic stronghold, levelled with the ground. Its destruction was the primary object of the expedition, and has been now carried out not by our troops, but at our dictation, by the Bonairwals, the very men who, a few days ago, were prepared to defend it. Enclosed is a report connected with it, marked No. 7.

No. 5.—Terms imposed on enemy.

No. 6.—Political results as shown by Commissioner.

No. 7.—Report on expedition to Umbeyla.

22. It now only remains for me to perform the pleasing duty of brining to the special notice of the Commander in Chief the names of those Officers who, on prominent positions, have done good and gallant service in the arduous Campaign which has been brought to a victorious conclusion.

In the first place, I desire to express my sense of obligation to Major James, C. B., the Commissioner. This Officer's political sagacity is so well known, that I need only allude to it in passing. But I desire to place on record, in connection with the late operations, how much I owe to Major James' promptitude of action, and decision of character in his Civil capacity, and how valuable I have found his hearty co-operation.

My thanks are also due to Colonel Reynell Taylor, C. B., Commissioner of the Derajat.

The valuable services of Colonel Turner, C. B., Commanding 1st Brigade, have been alluded to in the body of this report. He joined the very evening before our advance; and the manner in which he conducted the operations confided to him shows the wise discrimination of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, who ordered him up expressly from Central India.

I find it difficult adequately to express my appreciation of the merits of Lieutenant Colonel Wilde, C. B., Brigadier Commanding the 2nd Brigade. Gallant and even ready in action, he is also an Officer in whose sound judgment the fullest reliance may be placed; and as his experience on this Frontier has been of no ordinary kind, I consider myself most fortunate in every way in having been associated with him.

No Officer in Command has ever had more reason than myself to feel the value of an efficient Staff. Lieutenant Colonel Allgood, Assistant Quarter Master General, is an Officer so thoroughly conservant with the important and varied duties of his department, and so careful and vigilant in the discharge of them, that he would be most valuable as Quarter Master General of an Army, however large. He was slightly wounded at the commencement of the Campaign. Major Wright also, my Assistant Adjutant General fully merits all that I can say in his praise. Active, intelligent, and most energetic in the performance of his duties, he has so discharged them as to thoroughly maintain discipline and efficiency. And his active services in the field have been of the most valuable kind.

Colonel A. Taylor, C.B., Commanding Royal Engineers, is an Officer of well known ability in his Department, and during these operations he has fully maintained his reputation.

The arrangements of Surgeon Munro, of the 93rd Highlanders, principal Medical Officer of the Forces, have been very perfect. He brings prominently to my notice the services rendered by Assistant Surgeon Sylvester, 11th Bengal Cavalry, in charge of the sick and woulded at the Depot at Nowa Killee.

My special thanks are due to Captain Jenkins, principal Commissariat Officer, for his unwearied exertions and the very efficient manner in which he has discharged his arduous duties.

Major Johnstone, of the Revenue Survey Department, has been of the greatest utility.

Captain Norman, lately appointed to the Force as Assistant Quarter Master General, is highly spoken of by Brigadier Turner, to whose Column he was attached.

I have to thank Captain Tulloh, the senior Officer in Command of the Royal Artillery, and Captains Griffin, Hughes, DeBude, and Salt, Commanding Batteries, for the good service they have performed.

Lieutenant Clarke, Royal Artillery, has rendered much assistance as Commissary of Ordnance.

Lieutenant Tucker has already been noticed as having been most useful in Command of the Sappers.

I have to record my appreciation of the services of Lieutenant Colonel Probyn, C. B., and V. C., Commanding the Cavalry, with whose character His Excellency is already well acquainted and of Lieutenant Hawes, Commanding Guide Cavalry.

Colonel Shipley, Commanding 7th Royal Fusiliers, is an Officer of well known reputation and with reference to his superior rank, would have taken Command of the 2nd Brigade, but Lieutenant Colonel Wilde had been previously appointed to Command a Brigade by His Excellency, who was not aware that I had brought the 7th Fusiliers to the front. I had an opportunity of personally observing the gallant manner in which the Regiment behaved under Colonel Shipley, more particularly in the attack on the Conical Hill.

Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury, who lately succeeded to the Command of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, is an Officer distinguished for gallantry and judgment; and the manner in which his Regiment did its part in carrying the strong position of the Conical Hill, Commanded my admiration. The 101st Regiment, under his command, has, on this occasion, well maintained its ancient renown first acquired on the field of Plassey.

Major Keyes, Commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry, is an Officer of whom too much cannot be said in praise. He led his Regiment and repulsed the enemy with great slaughter in the attack on the Camp, although suffering from the loss of two fingers in a previous action.

Lieutenant Colonel Renny, Commanding 3rd Seiks, was very seriously engaged with the enemy during the attack on our left flank. His Regiment suffered considerably, was well led, and did excellent service.

Captain Close, Commanding 5th Goorkhas, did good service on the same occasion, and merits my best thanks.

Major Morgan, Commanding 32nd Pioneers, is an Excellent Officer, and the manner in which his Regiment behaved in the serious affair at the entrance of the Bonair Pass, is prominently noticed by Brigadier Turner.

I would also draw His Excellency's attention to the mention made by the Brigadier of the good service rendered by the 23rd Pioneers under command of Captain Chamberlain, who was wounded at its head, displaying the accustomed courage of those who bear his name. The command of the Regiment then devolved on Lieutenant Chalmers.

Lieutenant Colonel Vaughan, 5th Punjab Infantry, whose report is enclosed, commanded the troops left in Camp to my entire satisfaction.

My thanks are due to Major Parker, Commanding 71st Highland Light Infantry, Major Brownlow, Commanding 20th N. I., Major Ross, Commanding 14th N. I, Captain Tytler, V. C., Commanding 4th Goorkhas, Major Burroughs, Commanding 93rd Highlanders, Captain Ruxton, Commanding 3rd Punjab Infantry, and to Lieutenant Hamilton, Commanding the Guide Infantry.

I am anxious to express my full concurrence in the praise given by Brigadiers Turner and Wilde to the several Officers mentioned by them.

Captain Chester, of the 4th Goorkhas, and Lieutenant, and Adjutant Campbell, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, were specially selected by me as Majors of Brigade, and are highly spoken of by their Brigadiers.

Lieutenant Scott, 32nd Pioneers, has rendered useful service as Baggage Master.

I beg to return my best thanks to Colonel Adye, C. B., Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, and to Major Roberts, Assistant Quarter Master General, attached to the Force on particular service, for valuable assistance on occasions.

I have every reason to appreciate the services of Lieutenant Mackenzie, Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force, and of Lieutenant Jarrett 1st Punjab Cavalry, my Orderly Officer; and I, beg to recommend for favourable consideration my Aide-de-Camp, Captain F. M. Jones, H. M.'s 20th Regiment, who join me on the 19th instant from Calcutta.

23. The copy of a Field Force Order which I have issued is enclosed, together with a Return of killed and wounded.

No 8.—Field Force Order.
No 9.—Casualty Return.

(To be continued.)

BENGAL.

WE have tidings from Cherrapoonjee down to the 4th instant. Colonel Dunsford had just returned from Assam, after closing the investigation into the charges against some of the officers employed in that province, and was about to proceed at once to Jyntia, Cachar, and Sylhet, on a tour of inspection. The station continues full to overflowing, and still more people are flocking to it. "It is all well and that blows nobody good," and the influx of Europeans ever since the Jyntia revolt, has been most favorable to the interests of the owners of houses, who have taken advantage of the scarcity of accommodation to enhance their rents. Mr. Nicholson, in charge of the Cherra and Waste-Lands Surveys, with an immense establishment, was shortly expected.

There is a very general feeling of dissatisfaction among the European residents of the Frontier with regard to the conduct of the Rajah of Munnipore. The murder of the unfortunate European sent into the hills by Mr. Schiller of Cachar, has tended to augment that feeling, and the Government will, we think, soon find it necessary to interfere, to control the Rajah's anti-commercial, anti-European tendencies, and teach him his proper place with reference to the sovereign power. He and his people have been left to themselves too long.

More fortunate are those in the dry and dusty plains, the people of Cherra have had a few showers of rain. The cold weather is reported to have been considerably colder than usual, and the people have even had ice half an inch thick. —*Dacca News, Feb.* 13.

MADRAS.

EARTHQUAKE AT TRICHINOPOLY.—Captain W. C. Palmer, Executive Engineer, has reported that "the shock of an earthquake was felt at Trichinopoly on the 5th instant, at about 10 minutes to 4 A.M. The course appeared to me to be from south to north, and the shock lasted about six seconds. The noise at the time resembled that of a large number of heavy artillery waggons passing the house at a quick rate. The doors and windows were shaken by the vibration, and the noise of the rattling was very loud."

The report has been "communicated to the Government Astronomer, with a request that he will be good enough to prepare and submit to Government, for circulation to the officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments, a few general directions for noting the leading facts connected with this and similar phenomena.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Feb.* 19.

SIR A GRANT'S LECTURE.

(From the Englishman.)

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT has recently delivered at Bombay a highly important and valuable lecture on university life and training, which will be read with the deepest interest, not only by all who still entertain a grateful remembrance of Oxford or Cambridge, but by all who are desirous of apprehending the important questions which are being raised in the present day in connection with a university education in India or elsewhere. Sir Alexander Grant reviews the different definitions of the term "university;" he describes Oxford as it is and as it has been; and he duly sets forth his idea of the kind of university which would regenerate India. In so doing he naturally starts many points which might easily be made texts for lengthy articles. But at present we are not disposed to enter into a minute discussion, but shall content ourselves with a general review of the subject.

The chief value of the lecture under review arises from the fact that it is not the work of a theorist, or of a mere graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, or of a Scotch or London university. The lecturer is something more. He has had large experience, both of student life and tutor life at one of the two great national universities. He has not only passed through an Oxford career and obtained honours, but he has been engaged at the same university in preparing and training those who came after him. To him Oxford has proved not merely a school and a gymnasium, in which an undergraduate may attain a high intellectual and physical culture freed from all the cares and anxieties of practical every day life, but it has subsequently proved the arena of practical life itself, in which he has been long and actively engaged in the work of education, and in education of the highest order. With this double experience he now finds himself a member of the so-called University of Bombay—one of those experimental institution of which we have samples at Calcutta, and Madras, and of which the most sanguine theorist can only say that after a century or two they may bring forth fruits. In deed, the contrast between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and those of India is of the widest possible description, and the marks of resemblance where they exist are little more than the similarity of names. There are parochial authorities at home who go by the name of churchwardens; and here in this land of marvels we have officials connected with Hindoo pagodas who are alluded to by the same time-honoured name. So, too, we have a Chancellor and Fellows of a university in India in the same manner as we have at home, but probably bearing a less real resemblance to the original institutions than the colleges of Bokhara and Samarcand bore to those of Western Europe in the Middle Ages. We have Professors who might be called National Schoolmasters, and a Senate which might with the same propriety be called a Vestry, but which ought to be styled a Committee or a Board.

It is by no means surprising that these incongruities should strike a professor at Bombay who has had some years' experience as a Fellow and Tutor at Oxford, with whose character and indeed the Indian public in general, are deeply indebted to Sir Alexander Grant for having described in such graphic and glowing language the University of Oxford as it has been and as it still is, and for having also ventilated his own views upon the subject. But whilst giving full credit to the value and justice of the lecture, we cannot endorse the opinions of the lecturer; nor can we share in his hope that the prospects of the Bombay University are more brilliant than those of Madras or Calcutta. Indeed, the lecture itself seems to drive us to conclusions the very opposite to those which the lecturer has arrived at, for his views, as given above, indicating our own views upon the matter it may be as well to glance at the relative condition of Oxford and the Indian universities. The foundation of Oxford is as mythical as that of Rome, but the existence of the university can be traced far back into the Dark Ages, when arms were considered as the only fitting profession of a gentleman, but when the study of letters had been stimulated by the fact that, without some scholarship, even the great baronial chiefs,—the Howards, the Cliffords, and the Talbots,—found themselves at the Council Board of the Sovereign overawed by wily prelates skilled in the arts of diplomacy and intrigue. In olden time Oxford was not merely a university for the training of priests, but a locality in which the sons of a feudal aristocracy, already well practised in the tourney or hunting field, learned also how to dispute with foreigners in the Latin tongue, and how to deal with ecclesiastical statesmen who were ready to sacrifice the honour of England and the independence of the nation to the pretension of the Papal See. In addition to these elements of strife there existed one old enmity between men of the north and south, as well as a continuous antagonism between knights and squires who lived in their country castles, and the traders and manufactures who fenced themselves in towns. Thus in Oxford, as in Cambridge, the practice of arms and the study of letters grew up side by side; and through the old spirit has been dying out of late years, the traditions were fresh in the memories of the Oxford and Cambridge men of a generation or two ago; and could the records of either university be ransacked—as we trust some day they will be—we shall find that similar elements of strife to those which were at work in the Middle Ages, occasionally burst forth in like fashion at many a crisis during the Reformation, the Civil War, the establishment of the Hanoverian succession, the French Revolution, and even down to the passing of the Reform Bill and the Repeal of the Corn Laws. The result has been that Oxford and Cambridge, whilst enriched by the large endowments of pious benefactors, have become national institutions, wholly independent of the State, and having as deep a root in the history of England as the House of Commons or the Law Courts in Westminster Hall. Though crushed for a while by Oliver Cromwell and the Saints, they rose to a men to welcome back the second Charles; and though shamefully and ungratefully treated by the second James, they showed a grateful remembrance of Stuarts under William of Orange and the Hanoverian succession. Throughout the era of the French Revolution, and even almost down to our own time, the strife of parties, which seems in the present day to be dying out amidst the better understanding between the different classes of society, took place within the walls of the University, and the old spirits is so far from being extinct that both Oxford and Cambridge are still prepared to struggle for or against innovation of any kind or degree.

The points we have intimated have scarcely been brought sufficiently forward by the lecturer, who has refrained, indeed, to the olden fights in the Middle Ages without showing how the elements of strife have still been at work in modern times and in a great measure accounts for that vitality and *esprit de corps* which are the peculiar characteristics of the two great English universities of the present day. But the lecturer has dwelt in an enthusiastic and loving spirit upon the priceless advantage of a university career at Oxford or Cambrige. Here, as we are about to cast doubts upon some of the conclusions at which Sir Alexander Grant has arrived, we cannot do better than quote his own words:—

The peculiar characteristic and charm of Oxford consists in the thorough predominance which is maintained by the severe memorials of the higher intellectual life over the ordinary elements of which a town is made up—the shop—the dwelling-house—the office—the manufactory—in short the necessary means of human existence. When we walk in London along the principal thoroughfares as for instance in the Strand, Regent Street, and Oxford Street, it is not impossible to feel a dreary sensation that we are in a place where life is made up of the means of life, and where all symbols of the higher ends of existence (as for instance churches, museums, and the like) are not in proportion and are overpowered and swallowed up by the shopkeeping element all round. The long streets and squares of dwelling-houses still more oppress the mind with the dull monotony of convenience. Many parts of the City of London, on the other hand, impart a sense of human power and energy, which is, for a time at least, inspiring. Pall Mall and Trafalgar Square and Westminster are filled with an air of the political dignity of England. If we substitute the palaces of learning for the palaces of legislation and political government—then Oxford is like Pall Mall and Westminster. It is like them in this that its public buildings even in actual area predominate over the private buildings in its principal streets; its architectural edifices exceed those structures which are raised merely with a view to use. And this is a great thing architecture, or building with a view to beauty, gains indirectly by multiplication and by the exclusion of every unsightly object. There are persons who seem to deny the distinction between beauty and vulgarity, and who tell you that the useful is the beautiful, and that a factory chimney, black and begrimed, and vomiting forth clouds of smoke, must, if rightly considered, be quite as beautiful as those it is so very useful. But, after all, this is a mere paradox, and one in which the Greeks, who were the best judges of beauty, never indulged. The Greeks always distinguished the necessary from the beautiful; both were good in their way, but the one was the means, and the other as an end. The roots of a flower are necessary to the existence of that flower, but they are ugly instead of beautiful. A potato is no rival to the beauty of the rose. And thus the higher developments of human life have their necessary roots in many things which are not in themselves delightful. In respect, then, to the impression which it produces on the mind it must be considered an advantage to Oxford that it is surrounded by an agricultural and not a manufacturing population. And that the sweating vocation of industry of the day here offers to the muses nothing but his previously finished produce, without forcing on the sense the thousand offensive consequences of its creation." Oxford, then is most emphatically a city of palaces. Every great college, and Oxford has the largest contains a population of more than 400 persons; its five halls: its great libraries; museums; examination schools: observatory; theatre; Art Galleries and University Press, its many noble churches, and the whole like a vestibule of its glorious and dignified High Street; all being interspersed with deep foliage and gardens make up a whole from which everything which is ignoble seems removed out of sight.

Hither the student comes to be shut out from the world, to devote 3 or 4 years of the morning of life—in that most vigorous and impressible period—to a training of the mind and body quite removed from practical considerations, undisturbed by thought of professional advancement or worldly success, to the study of the great intellectuators of all times, and poetry and philosophy, to manly and athletic exercises, to intercourse with the gallant and generous sons of English gentlemen. I don't wish to draw an ideal picture; I don't wish to deny that these precious opportunities are often abused, that these years are often wasted in idleness and folly. But I maintain that in favourable instances in the case of a youth with good sense and a love of literature—who goes to good college—this Oxford education is the most Greek thing of modern times. It is Greek in its cultivation of the intellect and body for their own sake quite independent of utilitarian objects. I can think of splendid men there—my friends of former days—splendid in strength and ability and all that makes youth attractive, whose success and distinction in after life has been an adequate consummation of their bright and happy university career. And I don't wonder at the saying of poor William Arnold, late Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab and himself an Oxford man. He said to a friend of mine who was going up to College, as he bid him good-bye, 'Well, I am going out again to work in India, and you are going to have 3 years of the seventh heaven in the inner quadrangle of Balliol."

It would be difficult, we think, to overrate the beauty, the truth, and the eloquence of the passages we have here extracted, and we are not surprised that the lecturer should revolt at the Indian system, which virtually places the universities under the control of a secretariat, and in which the Fellows are selected at the will of the local government, either as a matter of compliment, or in the vague hope that the "Fellow" so selected and gazetted may be induced to take an interest in the institution. We cannot heartily in all the complaints, expressed or implied, by Sir Alexander Grant; though, this double experience he now finds himself a member of the so-called University of Bombay—one of those experimental institution of which we have samples at Calcutta, and Madras, and of which the most sanguine theorist can only say that after a century or two they may bring forth fruits. In deed, the contrast between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and those of India is of the widest possible description, and the marks of resemblance where they exist are little more than the similarity of names. There are parochial authorities at home who go by the name of churchwardens; and here in this land of marvels we have officials connected with Hindoo pagodas who are alluded to by the same time-honoured name. So, too, we have a Chancellor and Fellows of a university in India in the same manner as we have at home, but probably bearing a less real resemblance to the original institutions than the colleges of Bokhara and Samarcand bore to those of Western Europe in the Middle Ages. We have Professors who might be called National Schoolmasters, and a Senate which might with the same propriety be called a Vestry, but which ought to be styled a Committee or a Board.

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VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.
[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]
FOR LONDON.
804 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.
835 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1099 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
91 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
983 Alan Holdsworth, Mc'Guire—D. Budzonje & Co.
979 Baron Macaulay—Ewart, Latham & Co.
324 Balgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1478 Cimber, Burton—Cowasjee Manockjee & Co.
1673 City of Agra, Sleigh—Campbell & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1132 Clydesdale, —E. & A. Hormasjee. (c. l. Jan. 22)
856 Confidence, Healy—Jasson & Co.
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1250 East—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Elben Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
993 Eliza Beach, Jackson—Sons. Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 15)
1032 Exeine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
957 Flower of the Forest—Copland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1051 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
883 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
867 Mogul, Henson—Stocker, Prieger & Co (c. l. Jan. 3)
782 Orso, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
989 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Gowland—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1032 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1137 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
872 Rob Roy, Blackbeck—Binny and Mackintosh.
1220 Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
567 Ta lala Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
931 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Sadler, Dodds—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
31 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
FOR MARSEILLES.
433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
1196 Inconstant, Cullison—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
387 Minerva, Blanch—Volkart Brothers.
964 T. E. Lennon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
FOR ROTTERDAM.
432 Gil Blas, Geonard—Jules, Siegfried & Co.
FOR HAVRE.
630 Bailly de Suffren—Rustomjee Hormusjee Wadia.
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Cid, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
491 Intimes, Geffiot.
690 Marie et Nelli, Augulean.—S. Trebjee & Co.
Sr. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.
1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.
FOR BORDEAUX.
Victorine, Bratesan—Jules, Siegfried & Co.
FOR SINGAPORE.
861 Shanghae—Leslie.
FOR COLOMBO.
655 Fort Regent, Fegeyt—Peel Cassels & Co.
345 Henrietta, Allan.
FOR BOSTON.
679 Pemabkay Hamabkay—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
1645 Assaye,
1493 Tweed, Sarat—Leckie & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
146 Jumna, Phillips.
FOR CALCUTTA.
906 Indore (s) Browne.
989 St. Vincent de Paul.
FOR JUDDA.
429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.
FOR KURRACHEE.
380 Lord Haddo, Brotherton—Finlay, Clark & Co.
NOT FIXED.
824 Adriatic, Scott.
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
565 Anna Henderson, Iliffe—Robinson & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
646 Barlington, Howe—A. H. Huschke & Co.
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
761 Caroline, Turner—Cohen & Co.
152 Concordia, Rose—Nicol & Co.
893 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.
1099 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
439 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1094 Esmeralda (s) York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1542 Fanny Forsyth, Clein—Bates & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee Sand & Co.
453 Henry Miller.
Hugh Rose, H. M. Sedick & Co.
803 Jamsetjee Carsetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
3961 Kirkham, Routledge—Lawrance & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Lawrance & Co.
575 Mary Crocker—H. M. Sedick.
420 Marion.
993 Montrose, McEntyre.—Lyon Brothers & Co.
644 Moreno, White—Nasymith & Co.
781 Myrtle, Wanden—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
749 Milatza, Shaw—Framjee Sand & Co.
819 Omar Pasha—H. M. Sedick.
696 Pearl, Andrews—H. M. Sedick.
1057 Palmerston, Wilson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
991 Pericles, (a) Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.
731 Percy Douglas, Hamon—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1169 Rowena, Bilton, Ewart Latham & Co.
1165 Starlind Fawn, Tindall—Binny, Brothers & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
438 Souvenir—J. Siegfried & Co.
1031 Speedy, Stranack
Thule (s)
697 Tomogonops, Pos—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
1093 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roden.
977 W. M. Peck (a)—Colson.
5 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
3 William Chandler, Miller—B. H. Cama & Co.
9 Zambia, Willer—Rennie Scovell & Co.
P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.
Malta, G. Hyde. (laid up.)
Pottinger.
Simla.
Salsette, King.
Behar, Dundas,

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	147 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	3 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	59 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	93 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	121 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	48 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	17 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited		[nominal.	
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Shares	6,000	430	
1 B Share	5,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 11,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 21,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co		[nominal.	
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 360 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 125 pm. pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1855-56		"
" Loan 1842-43		94
" Loan 1854-55		"
New Five per Cent. Loan		103½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	235
German Crowns	"	315
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	"	100½
Gold Leaf	"	16-0-0

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SWOONEN, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP STORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMSUKHJEE HEMABHOY.
RAJA ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six month's sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Four " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Three " "	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Two " "	2s. 0¼d.	do.
One " "	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be disregarded with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank's minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Bombay.*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£641,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On the Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On receiving Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL, FRANCS 40,000,000 (£1,600000.) RESERVE FUND. FRANCS 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the undermentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
3 Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-58 cts.	"
3 Do.	" 2-53	"
Sight	" 2-48	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4 do.
12 Ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
Chairman. | CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3 do.	4	do. do.
Do.	6 do.	5	do. do.
Do.	12 do.	6	do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight	above £50	2s 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" " 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" " 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" " 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" " 1	do.	2s.	"
" On demand		1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months..... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 " "

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, ¼ thout charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	" 6	"	5	"
Do.	" 12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHARAMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts on London at 6 months' sight, without notice.

DEPOSITS FIXED DURING.

Deposits for 3 months..... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. " Demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "
Do. Scotland " ..... }
Do. Ireland " .....

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight..... 3 "
Do. 6 " ..... 4 "
Do. 12 " ..... 5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

300 pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Longcloth.
700 " " T. Cloth.
200 " " Domestic.
200 " " Jaconet.
23 bales Mule and Water Twist.
A few cases T. Red Printed Mulls.
A few " " Prints.
Several packages of Hardware, &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of Shiva Damoderdass Gopaldass, the first purchaser, by order of Shah Jaisingbhoy Hathising, Esquire.

11 bales Mule Twist No. 40.

Bombay, 25th February 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DENSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods such as Shirtings, Jacconets, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Scarlet Woollen Cloth, Turkey Red, Prints, &c. &c.

SALE OF FISH OIL.

TERMS CASH.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 P. M., on the Musjid Bunder, on account, and risk of the first purchaser Khoja Goolam Hoosen Manjee, and by order of Mayla Ismail Abba Bin Ahmed, Ejeba Bin Mamoo, Mohideen Bin Mahomed, and Umaba bin Mumee—

44 casks of Fish Oil weighing about 35 candies.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes and 100 dozen best Sherry.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
A few sets of best plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One first-rate English-built Shigram, by "Heal and Meadow," Cheapside, London, complete, with Lamps, Cushions, and Shaft.

A Malvern Dog Cart with handsome Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete.

An English-built Buggy by "Kinross" with Lamps and Cushions.

A handsome Carriage and Riding Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-3 high.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF FIRST-RATE ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES, JUST LANDED.

ON SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following English-built Carriages, just landed ex *Bengalee*.

One first-rate light English-built Circular Glass-fronted Brougham, by "Bedford," Builder, London, with Lamps, Cushions, and Shaft.

One handsome English-built Sociable Landau, by "Meaden, Builder, London, with Lamps, Shaft, and Pole.

One large four-seated English-built Brougham, by "Silk and Sons," Long Acre, London, with Lamps, and Pole.

Now on view at their Carriage Godown.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, &c., AT No. 5, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

ON TUESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 5, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, &c., of J. COLEBROOK, Esq., changing his residence, Partly consisting of Cut Glass Ware, Cruet and Egg Stands, Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Pier, Dining and other Tables, Easy, Prelien, and Arm Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffonier, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, Four post Bedstead, Camp and Child's Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Hanging Argand Lamp, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c. No Catalogues, and the property will be on view two days before the day sale.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of New Books, consisting of Famous Boys, Heroines of our Time, Triumphs of Perseverance, Clever Boys and Girls, Scott's, Byron's and Milton's Poetical Works, Tiger Hunter, Half blood Rifle Rangers, Scalp Hunters, Nimmos' Moors, Byron and Longfellow, Parlour Library (various subjects,) Willies the Pilot, Swiss Family, Beeton's Dictionary of Universal information and Household Management, Handy Books of Gauze, Crawley's Rollicking Times, Original ages, Recollections of a Detective, Architecture, Wild Sports, Standard Novels, Book of the Poets, Parley's Annual, Merchant of Venice, American Library, God is Love, Fool of our Faith, the Comforter, Grace and Glory, Portraits of Prince and Princess of Wales, the Queen, the late Prince Consort, Lord Brougham and Palmerston.

Catalogues will be published, and the Books will be on view from the 26th instant.

FOR SALE AT POONAH.

A very valuable Land and Garden Bungalow with Garden and large Compound. For full particulars apply to undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.